(a) The number of complaints received by SEBI since its statutory establishment on 21.2.1992 is 6,05,636 till 31.7.1993.

(b) and (c) Type of complaints*	Number of complaints received	Number of complaints reported to be resolved
*I	4,19,235	82,928
II	42,407	6,595*
III	1,17,600	24,937
IV	26,394	5,913

* Type I complaints relate to non-receipt of refund orders/allotment advice/stock invest

* Type II complaints relate to non-receipt of dividend/interest on shares debentures/ fixed deposits, non-receipt of redemption amount of debentures and maturity amount of fixed deposit.

* Type III complaints relate to non-receipt of shares/debentures certificates after allotment/ transfer/transmission/conversion/endorsement/consolidation/splitting.

* Type IV complaints relate to non-receipt of annual reports/rights application forms/ bonus shares/interest for overdue period in case of delayed refund and other miscellaneous matters.

According to SEBI, the reasons for non-redressal of complaints largely relate to the following:

(i) Non-receipt of documents for want of correct address of the investors;

(ii) non-receipt of documents in situations where the addressee is not in station to receive documents sent by registered post;

(iii) loss of documents in postal transit, particularly under the system of bulk mailing of documents such as refund orders/warrants;

(iv) the work and time involved in making reconciled bank statements before duplicate refund orders/warrants can be issued by a company;

(v) the procedure for issue of duplicate share certificate is time consuming, involving public announcements in newspapers.

(d) The limited infrastructural facilities with the Registrars to the Issue and the limited capacity of the postal Department as compared to the growth in the number of issues as well as the number of investors can also be considered as contributing factors to the non-redressal of investor complaints in time.

(e) As already announced in the Budget Speech for 1993-94, proposals are also being considered for the establishment of a Central Depository with a National Clearance and Settlement System.

Capacity of Arunachal Pradesh in Hydel Power Generation

*288. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Arunachal Pradesh has the potential of hydroelectricity to contribute one third of the country's total power requirement;

(b) if so, what is the present installed capacity;

(c) what are the reasons for not tapping the power resource to the full capacity; and

(d) what are the future plans in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) No. Sir.

(b) The present installed capacity as on 31-3-1993 in Arunachal Pradesh is 35 MW.

(c) and (d) Amongst the reasons for not tapping the power resources of Arunachal Pradesh to the full capacity are limited local demand of electricity, funds constrants environmental and legistic problems etc. Presently two hydro-electric projects with an installed capacity of 411 MW are under execution in the State. In addition, Kameng HEP (4x150 MW) is proposed to be executed under private sector.

Protection of Interest of DESU Staff After Privatisation

*289. SHRI SHIVAJIRAO GIRIDHAR PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gavernment have decided to hand over the management of distribution system of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to the private sector;

(b) if so, what basic criteria are being adopted to assess the liabilities and assets of the undertaking; and

(c) whether the manpower engaged in distribution system of DESU will also be taken into confidence regarding continuance of their jobs?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c) It has been decided to privatise electricity distribution in Delhi (excluding NDMC and Cantonment areas) According to the present plans only the management is sought to be entrusted to private party for Distribution. Transfer of assets and liabilities is not being contemplated as at present. Delhi Administration has already been advised to invite competitive bids from private parties for taking over electricity distribution in Delhi. The parameters to be adopted for inviting the offers would inter alia include absorption of existing staff engaged in distribution system to avoid any forcible retrenchment The interest of the existing DESU staff would be appraprietely safeguarded while taking any decision about their trnsfer to the private management. Any specific grievance of the staff in this regard would be given due consideration.

Adoption of code of Conduct for Eradication of Child Labour

*290. SHRI RAJUBHAI A PARMAR:

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Carpet Export Promotion Council in its endeavour to eradicated child labour from Carpet Industry have adopted code of conduct for member exporters.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of child labourers freed from Carpet Industry or are likely to be freed therby including the number of bonded child labourers engaged in the Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached. (*See* below).

(c) No detailed census of the Carpet Industry is presently available. However the Development Commissioner, Handicrafts had got a sample survey conducted through the National Council of Applied Economic Research in the Bhadohi, Mirzapur area of eastern U.P. in which belt the incidence of child